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SPEECH OF HENRY CLAY; IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, FEBRUARY 2nd. 2rd, rate 6 h, IN DEFENCE OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM. CONTINUED.

Let it be supposed, however, that the South cannot manufacture; must those injustice would be done to the generous and patriotic nature of South Carolina, if it were believed that she envied or repined at the success of other portions has been liberal, national, and highminded.

The friends of the American System have been reminded, by the honorable gentleman from Maryland, (General Smith) that they are the majority, and he has admonished them to exercise their power in moderation. The majorover the fallen, nor to make any but a temperate and equitable use of their power. But these counsels come with an ill grace from the gentleman from Maryland. He, too, is a member of a majority-a political majority. And how has the administration of that majority exercised their power in this country?-Recall to your recollection the 4th of March 1829, when the lank, lean, famthe four quarters of the Union, gathered of persons subsisted by it, at 146,273. together in the halls of patronage; or stealing, by evening's twilight, into the apartments of the President's mansion, pulchral tones: Give us bread! Give quence? The annual increase of quancried out, with ghastly faces, and in seus treasury pap! Give us our reward! tity, since that period, has been in a rafrom the employments on which they were dependent for subsistence, in consequence of their exercise of the dearest right of freemen. Go to the mothers, whilst hugging to their bosoms their starving children. Co to fathers, who, after being disqualified, by long public service, for any other business, were stripped of their humble places, and then sought, by the minious of authority, to be stript of all that was left that of liberty and independence, I never expected justice, nor desired mercy at their hands; and scorn the wrath, and defy the oppression of power!

I regret, Mr. President, that one topic thas, I think, been unnecessarily introduced into this debate. I allude to the charge brought against the manufacturing system, as favoring the growth of aristocracy. If it were true, would gentlemen prefer supporting foreign accumulations of wealth, by that description of industry, rather than in their own country? But is it correct? The joint stock companies of the North, as I understand them, are nothing more than and the associates, obtaining corporate privileges, are enabled to presecute, under one superintending head, their busibe more essentially democratic or bet- for himself, but wishes it denied to the called to their meals, and go and reter devised to counterpoise the influ- grower of wool and the manufacturer turn with light and cheerful steps. At of peace in Europe, after the battle of the demand is increased, and the supply ence of individual wealth. In Ken- of broad cloth. The cotton planter en- night they separate, and repair to their Waterloo, and the consequent return to remains stationary. tucky, almost every manufactory known joys protection for the raw material, but respective houses, under the care of a peaceful pursuits of large masses of its to me, is in the hands of enterprising does not desire it to be extended to the mother, guardian or friend. "Six days population, by greatly increasing the isting, whether at home or abroad, is and self-made men, who have acquired cotton manufacturer. The ship builder shalt thou labor and do all thou hast to aggregate amount of effective labor, had the parent cause of cheapness. If a whatever wealth they possess by pa- will ask protection for the navigation, do, but the seventh day is the Sabbath a tendency to lower prices, and un- high duty excites production at home tient and diligent labor. Comparisons but does not wish it extended to the es- of the Lord thy God" Accordingly, doubtedly such ought to have been the and the quantity of the domestic article are odious, and, but in defence, would sential articles which enter into the we behold them, on that sacred day, natural tendency. The same cause, tendency to aristocracy, in a manufacto- proper vocation, solicits protection, but in devotional attitudes and with pious duce the price of our agricultural prod-

tions which cover the entire ground of protection to each, according to its na vast amount of female labor, which, much larger portion of the labor, liberadebate. The first is that, under the op- ture and to the general wants of society. without them, would be lost to the coun- ted by the disbandment of armies, was eration of the American System, the ob- It is quite possible that, in the degree of try. brought to the consumer at cheaper pri- the workers in iron, there may be some man's own observation and experience invention and improvement of labor saces than they commanded prior to its error committed, although I have lately will enable him to judge of the great re- ving machinery have tended to lessen introduction, or than they would com- read an argument of much ability, prov- duction of price which has taken place the price of manufactured objects of would not continue an unprofitable purmand if it did not exist. If that be ing that no injustice has really been in most of these articles, since the ta-consumption; and nudoubtedly this suit; some abandoned the business, or true, ought not the country to be con- done to them. If there be, it ought to riff of 1824. It would have been still cause has had some effect. Ought not the total quantity produced was diminless the second proposition, which I The next article to which I call the material imposed for the particular ben- cause, and has she not, by her skill and consequence. But, break down the domean presently also to consider, is un- attention of the Senate, is that of cotton efit of the farming interest. But, with- extraordinary adaption to these arts, in mestic supply, place us again in a state founded? And that is, that the tenden- fabrics. The success of our manufac- out going into particular details, I shall truth, largely contributed to it? cy of the System, is to sustain, and that ture of coarse cottons is generally ad- limit myself to inviting the attention of This brings me to consider what, I it has upheld, the prices of all our agri- mitted. It is demonstrated by the fact the Senate to a single article of gener- apprehend to have been, the most effi- ultimately have to supply ourselves at cultural and other produce, including that they meet the cotton fabrics of oth- al and necessary use. The protection cient of all the causes in the reduction dearer rates? It is not fair to credit

fected by the tariff, are cheaper and crease of the export of this article, which sion of the American market; and now, increased, and by increase of the supply, tion be withdrawn, and their prices

ces and false denomination.

this necessary article, was never fully adequate until the passage of the act of 1828; and what has been the conseand in 1831, from \$85 to \$75-con- native industry, than when clothed in value relative to that of the commodi- in England, before the passage of that stantly diminishing. We import very the tinsel of foreign drapery? do, is very inferior, and only adapted to these facts. They should not underrate duction of price, its operation ought to articles could not be re-sold without a few purposes. In instituting a com- the energies, the enterprise and the have been general, on all objects, and loss, he adds :- "for it really appears our superior iron, subjects, entirely dif- doubt they are every way competent to And, in point of facts, the diminished on an article, it then becomes lower, inferent, are compared. They are made accomplish whatever can be effected by price of that staple is not greater than stead of higher." This could not probself, born in the midst of the Revolu- and ordinary. It is the latter which is state, that the United States, at this for five. The fall of tobacco has been stimulated the measure of the home promy native soil of Virginia, having been ported, there is only about 4,000 tons of cotton which Great Britain did in which sold at from sixteen to twenty

of iron ore from England. being a raw material, ought to be ad- clock-work regularity of a large cotton in many countries? But I take this to be the true principle, and always with increased admiration .that, if our country is producing a raw The women, separate from the other material of prime necessity, and, with sex, work in apartments, large, airy, although it may be proper to protect the work before them, mend the broken article also out of which it is manufac- threads, and replace the exhausted balls has more than suppled any deficiency tured. The tailor will ask protection or broaches. At stated hours they are in the amount of the precious metals. not be made by me. But is their more construction of his ship. Each, in his assembled together in His temples, and however, must also have operated to rery, supporting hundreds of freemen, or would have it denied to all other inter- countenances, offering their prayers to uce, for which there was no longer the stated by a Senator from Missouri. in a cotton plantation, with its not less ests which are supposed to come into Heaven for all its blessings, of which it same demand in peace as in war—and it Three cents were laid as a duty upon a numerous slaves, sustaining, perhaps, collission with his. Now, the duty of is not the least that a system of policy did so operate. But its influence on the pound of lead, by the act of 1828. The only two white families—that of the the statesman is, to elevate himself a- has been adopted by their country, price of manufactured articles, between lead at Galena, & the other lead mines, bove these petty conflicts; calmly to which admits of their obtaining comfort- the general peace of Europe in 1815, & afterwards fell to one & a half cents per I pass, with pleasure, from this disa- survey all the various interests, and de- able subsistence. Manufactures have the adoption of our tariff in 1824, was pound. Now it is obvious, that the dugreeable topic, to two general proposi- liberately to proportion the measure of brought into profitable employment a less sensibly felt, because, perhaps a ty did not, in this case, enter into the

all essential objects of consumption, et- them. There has been a gradual in- manufacturer to obtain complete posses- tion, the total amount of the supply is of our competition. Let the competi-

were for several years prior to that law? can Republies, to the Mediterranean me a statement from a highly respecta- this enables the consumer to buy at low-Lappeal; for its titch, to common obser- and even to Asia. The remarkable ble mercantile house, showing the er rates. Of all human powers operavalues and to ail practical main. I ap- fact was communicated to me, that the price of four descriptions of flannel, dur- ting on the alfairs of mankind, none is peal to the farmer of the country, wheth- same individual who, twenty five years ing six years. The average price of greater than that of competion. It is er he does not purchase, on better terms ago, was engaged in the importation of them, in 1826, was thirty-eight and action and reaction. I operates between his iron, salt, brown sugar, cotton goods cotton cloth from Asia; for American three quarter cents; in 1827, thirty individuals in the same nation, and beand woollen, for his laboring people?— consumption, is now engaged in the ex- eight; in 1828, (the year of the tariff) tween different nations. It resembles And I ask the cotton planter if he has portation of coarse American cottons to forty-six; in 1829, thirty-six; in 1830, the meeting of the mountain torrent, not been better and more cheapty sup- Asia, for Asiatic consumption! And (notwithstanding the advances in the grooving, by its precipitous motion, its of foreign countries? I am sure that plied with his cotton bagging? In re- my honorable friend from Massachusetts price of wool) thirty-two; and in 1831, own channel, and ocean's tide. Unopgard to this latter article, the gentleman now in my eye, (Mr. Sillshee) informed thirty-two and one quarter. These posed, it sweeps every thing before it, from South Carolina was mistaken in me, that on his departure from home, a- facts require no comment. I have be- but, counterpoised, the waters become supposing that I complained that, under mong the last orders that he gave, one fore me another statement, of a practic- calm, safe, and regular. It is like the the existing duty, the Kentucky manu- was for the exportation of coarse cottons al and respectable man, well versed in segments of a circle or an arch; taken facturer could not compete with the to Sumatra, in the vicinity of Calcutta!- the flannel manufacture in America and separately, each is nothing; but, in Scotch. The Kentuckian furnishes a I hold in my hand a statement, derived England, that the cost of manufacture their combination, they produce effited. Throughout her whole career she more substantial and a cheaper article, from the most authentic source, show- is precisely the same in both countries; ciency, symmetry and perfection. By and at a more uniform and regular price. ing that the identical description of cot- and that, although a yard of flannel, the American System this vast power But it was the frauds, the violations of ton cloth, which sold, in 1817. at 29 would sell in England at fifteen cents, has been excited in America, and bro't law, of which I did complain. Not cts per yard, was sold, in 1819 at 21 cts. would command here twenty two, the into being to act in co-operation or colsmuggling, in the common sense of that -in 1821 at 19 1-2 cents; in 1823, at difference of seven cents is the exact lission with Europeon industry. Eupractice, which has something bold, - 17 cents, in 1825, at 14 1-2 cents; in difference between the duties in the rope acts within itself, and with Ameridaring, and enterprising in it, but mean, 1827, at 13 cents; in 1829, at 9 1-2 two countries, which are paid on the ca; and America acts within itself and bare-faced cheating by fraudulent invoi- cents; and in 1831, at from 10 1-2 to six ounces of wool contained in a yard with Europe. The consequence is, the I plant myself upon this FACT, of tection, competition, and improvement | Brown sugar, during ten years, from Nor is it fair to argue, from the reduc-11. Such is the wonderful effect of pro- of flannel. in skill, combined! The year of 1829 1792 to 1802, with a duty of one and tion of prices in Europe, to her own minority. They ought never to triumph far their incomity and modern of the pregnable ground. Gentlemen may was one of some suffering to this branch a half cents per pound, averaged four-persumed skill and labor, exclusively. tax their ingenuity and produce a thou- of industry, probably owing to the prin- teen cents per pound. The same arti- We affect her prices, and she affects sand speculative solutions of the fact, ciple of compe i ion being pushed too far; cle, during ten years, from 1820 to 1830, ours. This must always be the case, at but the fact itself will remain undisturb- and hence we observe a small rise in with a duty of three cents, has averaged least in reference to any articles as to ed. Let us look into some particulars, the article the next two years. The in- only eight cents per pound. Nails, which there is not a total non-intertroduction of calico printing in the Uni- with a duty of five cents per pound, are course; and if our industry, by diminthe United States, is supposed to be a- ted States, constitutes an important era seiling at six cents. Window glass, ishing the demand for her supplies, bout 146,000 tons, of which, 112,866 in our manufacturing industry. It com- eight by ten, prior to the tariff of 1824; should produce a dimunition in the tons are made within the country, and menced about the year 1825, and has sold at twelve or thirteen dolls. per hun- price of those supplies, it would be very the residue imported. The number of since made such astonishing advances, dred feet; it now sells for three dollars unfair to ascribe that reduction to her timated at 29,254, and the total number printed is but little short of forty mill- The gentleman from South Carolina, credit of our own skill and excited inions of yards-about two thirds of our sensible of the incontestible fact of the duttry. The measure of protection extended to whole consumption. It is a heautiful very great reduction in the prices of the Practical men understand very well manufacture, combining great mechan- necessaries of life, protected by the A- this state of the case, whether they do ical skill with scientific discoveries in merican System, has felt the full force or do not comprehend the causes which chemistry. The engraved cylinders for of it, and has presented various expla- produce it. I have in my possession a making the impression require much nations of the causes to which he as- letter from a respectable merchant, well taste, and put in requisition the genius cribes it. The first is the dimished pro- known to me, in which he says, after of the fine arts of design and engraving. duction of the precious metals, in con- complaining of the operation of the ta-Are the graceful forms of our fair coun- sequence of the distressed state of the riff of 1828, on the articles to which it Go to the families who were driven per for in 1828, \$ 105 trywomen less lovely when enveloped countries in which they are extracted, applies, some of which he had imported, per ton, in 1829, \$ 100, in 1830, \$ 90, in the chintses and calicoes produced by and the consequent increase of their and that, his purchases have been made

> thirty per cent, estimated on the prices ter power instead of that of steam of the importation of 1829. Our iron generally used in England. And 3 .that I have heard of recent exportations loom. And can there be any employ-It has been alleged, that bar iron, been delighted with contemplating the

er countries, in foreign markets; and given to flannels in 1828 was fully ade- of the prices of manufactured articles, the foreign market with the depression And is not the fact indisputable, that maintain a successful competition with quate. It has enabled the American and that is, competition. By competi- of prices produced there by the influence

Gentlemen are, no doubt, surprised at But, if this be the true cause of the re- effect upon the English market, that the have three classes, best, second best, fact, which I am authorized now to twelve dollars per barral, is now sold the increased duty having excited or imported. Of the whole amount im- time, manufacture one half the quantity still more. The Kite foot of Maryland, duction. the residue paying only a duty of about ges :- 1st The raw material. 2d. Wa- four or five. That of Virginia has susore is superior to that of Great Britain, The cheaper labor of females. In Eng- farmer, has decreased in value. Ought not South Carolina then to submit qui-

absorbed by manufactures than by agri- It was stimulated production at home, In respect to woollens, every gentle- culture. It is also bontended that the excited by the temptation of the exclu-

better, kince the act of 1824, than they is sent to Mexico and the South Ameri- let us look at the effect. I have before a competition on the sale ensues, and

parison between that inferior article and skill, of our fellow citizens. I have no of course upon cotton among the rest. - that, when additional duties are laid upby different processes. The English any other people, if encouraged and pro- the dimunition of the value of other sta- ably happen, where the supply of the cannot make iron of equal quality to tected by the fostering care of our Gov- ples of our agriculture. Flour, which foreign article did not exceed the home ours, at a less price than we do. They ernment. Will gentlemen believe the commanded, some years ago, ten or demand, unless, upon the supposition of

of fereign iron that pays the high duty; 1816! We possess three great advandollars per hundred, now produces only by supply and demand. Whatever aftained an equal decline. Beef, pork, supply is increased, the demand remainevery article, almost, produced by the ing the same, the price declines; if the demand is increased, the supply remaining the same, the price advances; if cent., whilst theirs produces only about weave; in this country women with etly to a state of things, which is gener- both supply and demand are undimintwenty-five. This fact is so well known the throstle and superintend the power al, and proceeds from an uncontrollable ished, the price is stationary, and the ment more appropriate? Who has not carsed" tariff what results from the ca- tion io the degree of disturbance to the lumities of civil and foreign war, raging demand or supply. It is therefore a great error to suppose that an existing But, sir, I do not subscribe to this or new duty necessarily becomes a comsake of the manufacturers themselves .- them, at Cincinnati and other places, doctrine implicitly. I do not believe ponent element, to its exact amount, of precious metals, if that be the fact, sat- and supply, are varied by the duty, eiisfactorily accounts for the fall in prices. ther in augmenting the supply, dimin-For, I think, that the augmentation ishing the demand, or vice versa, price many are brought into a common stock, sufficient quantity to supply our wants, dressed, with ruddy complexions, and of the currency of the world, by means is affected, to to the extent of that varithat raw material ought to be protected, happy countenances, they watch the of banks, public stocks, and other facil- ation. But the duty never becomes an ities arising out of exchange and credit, integral part of the price, except in the instances where the demand and the supply remain, after the duty is impos-It is further urged that the restoration ed, precisely what they were before, or

Competition, therefore, wherever ex-This accounts for an extraordinary fact This state of things could not last. Men

Trade Convention, in regard to the ar- with the difficulties which encompass that single fact to the tariff-to the diit is evident that, when the supply ex- "up in a day; no new branch of indus- article from a southern newspaper. other parts of the world, and it cannot "character itself." the price of the article, throughout Eu- how much I have trespassed upon the cotton, and assigns to its true cause—inrope and America, would take place. Senate. My apology is a deep and de-creased production. The Louisiana sugar substituting for- liberate conviction, that the great cause eign sugar, in the home market, to the under dehate involves the prosperity amount of its annual produce, would and the destiny of the Union. But the force an equal amount of foreign sugar | best requital I can make, for the friendinto other markets, which being glutted ly indusgence which has been extended the price would necessarily decline, to me by the Senate, and for which I and this decline of price would press shall ever retain sentiments of lasting portions of the foreign sugar into com- gratitude, is to proceed, with as little petition, in the United States, with Lou- delay as practicable, to the conclusion isiana sugar, the price of which would of a discourse which has not been more of a dream," it contains suggestions of document and the public voice should also be brought down. The fact has tedious to the Senate than exhausting to been in exact conformity with this the- me. ory. But now let us suppose the Lou- I have now to consider the remaining isiana sugar to be entirely withdrawn of the two propositions which I have from the general consumption-what already announced. That is 2dly .then would happen? A new demand That, under the operation of the Amerwould be created in America for foreign can System, the products of our agriculsugar, to the extent of the eighty or one ture command a higher price than they hundred thousand hogsheads made in would do without it, by the creation o Louisiana; a less amount, by that quan- a home market; and, by the augmentatity, would be sent to the European tion of wealth produced by manufacturmarkets; and the price would conse-ing industry, which enlarges our powquently every where rise. It is not, ers of consumption both of domestic and therefore, those who by keeping duties, foreign articles. The importance of keep down prices, that tax the People, the home market is among the estabbut those who, by repealing duties, lished maxims which are universally rewould raise prices, that really impose cognized by all writers and all men.burthens upon the People.

experience, and perfection, which we home market, none deny to the latter have acquired, in certain branches of great value and high consideration. It manufacture, they can be made as cheap is nearer to us, beyond the control of as similar articles abroad, and enter foreign legislation, and undisturbed by fairly into competition with them, why | those vicissitudes to which all inter-nanot repeal the duties as to those arti-tional intercourse is more or less exposcles? And why should we? Assum-jed. The most stupid are sensible of ing the truth of the supposition, the for- the benefit of a residence in the vicinity eign article would not be introduced in of a large manufactory, or a market a regular course of trade, but would re- town, of a good road, or of a navigable main excluded by the possession of the stream, which connects their farm with home market, which the domestic arti- some great capital. If the pursuits of cle had obtained. The repeal, there-all men were perfectly the same, al- the very audience room of the Presifore, would have no legitimate effect. though they would be in possession of dent. While I stood admiring the gor-But might not the foreign article be im- the greatest abundance of the particular geous furniture and examining the ported in vast quantities, to glut our produce of their industry, they might, paintings, (at one of which, an excelmarkets, break down our establishments at the same time, be in extreme want junt likeness of Martin Van Buren, the and ultimately, to enable the foreigner of other necessary articles of human venerable old General was gazing with to monopolize the supply of our con-subsistence. The uniformity of the looks of the most intense affection) the sumption? America is the greatest for | general occupation would preclude all door opened, and in glided Major Leweign market for European manufactures, exchanges, all commerce. It is only in is, accompanied by a person whom I It is that to which European attention the diversity of the vocations of the instantly recognized to be Wm. Pitt is constantly directed. If a great house members of a community that the means | Preble, our distinguished BOUNDARY Abecomes bankrupt, there, its storehous- can be found for those salutary change- GENT. Curious to know what brought es are emptied, and the goods are ship- which conduce to the general prospetity. him thither, I placed myself in a posiped to America, where, in consequence And, the greater that diversity, the tion to hear and observe all that passed. of our auctions, and our custom-house more extensive and the more animating | The Agent, with one of those easy and credits, the greatest facilities are afford- is the circle of exchange. Even if for- graceful bows for which he is so distined in the sale of them. Combinations eign markets were freely and widely o among manufacturers might take place, pen to the reception of our agricultural sented to the President, a paper which or even the operations of foreign Gov-produce, from its bulky nature, and the proved to be his instructions with which ernments might be directed to the des. distance of the interior, and the dangers he was charged by our Legislature, ditruction of our establishments. A re- of the ocean, large portions of it could recting him to co-operate with our Senpeal, therefore of one protecting duty, never profitably reach the foreign mar- ators in opposing a confirmation of the from some one or all of these causes, ket. But, let us quit this field of theowould be followed by flooding the coun- ry, clear as it is, and look at the practic- on methought the President under great try with the foreign fabric, surcharging all operation of the system of protection, the market, reducing the price, and a beginning with the most valuable staple complete prostration of our manufacto- of our agriculture. ries; after which the foreigner would In considering this staple, the first and turn pale, he then added in a mildleisurely look about to indemnify him-circumstance that excites our surprise is er tone, "I am not unacquainted, Mr. self in the increased prices which he the rapidity with which the amount of it Preble, with what you have done for would be enabled to command by his has annually increased. Does not this the great republican party, (that is my monopoly of the supply of our consump- fact, however, demonstrate that the cul | cause) and I am sensible that you have tion. What American citizen, after the tivation of it could not have been so very not been rewarded according to your this branch of industry?

manufacturing portions of the communi- ions! The ground of greatest surprise there are two other "good men and ty no peace; they have been constantly is, that it has been able to sustain even true," condidates for the office from that threatened with the overthrow of the its present price with such an enormous section, who have been even more poor-American System. From the year 1820; augmentation of quantity. It could not ly rewarded than yourself. The office if not from 1816, down to this time, have done it but for the combined ope- will be worth \$3000 a year for three they have been held in a condition of ration of three causes, by which the years. Now I will tell you what I constant alarm and insecurity. Noth-consumption of cotton fabrics has been will do. If you will reconcile the party ing is more prejudicial to the great in- greatly extended, in consequence of in Maine to the loss of their territory, terests of a nation than unsettled and their reduced prices: 1st, competition; and thus relieve me from further emvarying policy. Although every ap- 2d, the improvement of labor saving barrassment and responsibility on this peal to the National Legislature has machinery; and 3d, the low price of vexatious question, without losing me been responded to, in conformity with the raw material. The crop of 1819, the Electoral vote of the State, you shall the wishes and sentiments of the great amounting to eighty-eight millions of have the office." I listened with breath- of Mr James Kent, Piermont, New majority of the People, measures of pounds, produced twenty-one millions less anxiety, expecting to see the Agent protection have only been carried by of dollars; the crop of 1823, when the spurn the corrupt offer with the indig- Tuesday night last, and three of his such small majorities, as to excite hopes amount was swelled to one hundred and nation befitting a son of Maine, espeon the one hand, and fears on the other. seventy-four millions, (almost double cially one whom she had so long cher-Let the country breathe, let its vast re- that of 1819) produced a less sum, by ished in her bosom. But judge ye of sources be developed, let its energies be more than half a million of dollars; and my horror when I beheld his harsh feafully put forth, let it have tranquility, the crop of 1824, amounting to thirty tures relax into a ghastly smile, and and, my word for it, the degree of per- millions of pounds less than that of the saw him eagerly grasp at the bait and fection in the arts which it will exhibit, preceeding year, produced a million and close with the infamous offer. I was will be greater than that which has been a half of dollars more.

However some may differ as to the rel-But it is argued that, if by the skill, ative advantages of the foreign and the

Government had displayed this vacilla- unprofitable? If the business were ru- merits, having as yet received only ating policy, would be again tempted to inous, would more and more have annu- bout thirty thousand dollars of the peoplace the smallest confidence in the pub- ally engaged in it? The quantity in ple's money during my administration .lie laith, and adventure once mere in 1816 was eighty-one millions of pounds; I am about to appoint the Commissionin 1826, two hundred and four millions: ers under the French Treaty. One is Gentlemen have allowed to the and in 1830, near three hundred mill- to be taken from New England, but so much excited at the enormity and

presented, astonishing as our progress. If there be any foundation for the es-baseness of such a proposition—such a

would instantly use. On this subject, our manufactures might, and, in foreign mand, ought not the fact of this great have oft times since pondered on this great mistakes are committed. I have markets, now do, fearlessly contend with increase of the supply to account, satis- remarkable dream. seen some most erroneous reasoning, similar toreign fabrics, there are many factorily, for the alleged low price of in a late report of Mr. Lee, of the Free others, yet in their infancy, struggling cotton? Is it necessary to look beyond ticle of sugar. He calculates the total them. We should look at the whole minished produce of the mines furnishamount of brown sugar produced in the system; and recollect that time, when ing the precious metals, or to any other world, and then states that what is made we contemplate the great movements of cause, for the solution? This subject in Louisiana is not more than two and a nation, is very different from the short is well undurstood in the South; and, a half per cent. of that total. Although | period which is allotted for the duration | although I cannot approve the practice his data may be questioned, let us as of individual life. The honorable gen- which has been introduced, of quoting sume their truth, and what might be them from South Carolina well and authority, and still less the aurhority of the result? Price being determined by elogietaly said, in 1821-" in great maspapers, for favorite theories, I must the proportions of supply and demand, 's interest of an, country ever yet grew lask permission of the Senate to read an ceeds the demand, the price will fall .- "try can become firmly and profitably [Here General Hayne requested Mr. And the fall is not always regulated by "established, but in a long course of Clay to give the name of the authority, the amount of that excess. If the mar- " years; every thing, indeed, great or that it might appear whether it was not ket, at a given price, required 45 or "good, is matured by slow degrees; - some other than a Southern paper expressfifty million of Logsheads of sugar, a "that which attains a speedy maturity ing Southern sentiments. Mr. Clay stated surplus of only a few hundred might is of small value, and is destined to a that it was from the Charleston City materially influence the price, and dif- "brief existence. It is the order of Gazette, one, he believed, of the ol-Tese itself throughout the whole mass .- Providence, that powers gradually de- dest and most respectable prints in that Add, therefore, the eighty or one hun- "veloped, shall alone attain permanency city, although he was not sure what dred thousand hogsheads of Louisiana and perfection. Thus must it be with might be its sentiments on the question sugar to the entire mass produced in cour national institutions and national which at present divides the people of gent, said to be of a very peculiar char-South Carolina.] The article compribe doubted that a material reduction of I feel most sensibly, Mr. President, ses a full explanation of the low price of

Concluded in our next.

From the American Advocate.

Although not a believer in the infallibility of dreams, we invite the attention of our readers to the following, of Congress. The Senators and Mr. furnished by an esteemed correspon- Evans were not consulted and knew noshrewdly suspect that if our friend has |ced. Why is that a secret? What the office of Commissioner under the will out with you. French Treaty-that one commissioner is to be taken from New England—that the pay is to be \$3000 a year for three years—and that H. L. Ellsworth of State to the British, remains to be seen.

Mr. Editor-I do not wish to encumplace in your paper.

DREAM. Methought I was at Washington in guished, drew from his pocket and predecision of the Dutch King. Thereupexcitement, told the Agent the decision MUST be acquiesced in at all events. Observing the agent to look discontented

L. N. N.

From the Washington correspondent of the Kennebunk Gazette.

Washington, March 22, 1832. Dear Sir-It is understood that the Committee of Foreign Relations in the Senate have reported to advise the President to accept "the award" of 'the King of the Netherlands" on "the N. E. Boundary." If so, there is too much reason to fear that all is lost. As to our indemnity either in lands or money, it is all moonshine. You will get nothing. Your Legislature has sacrificed the territory to save Jackson. The Senate has taken the subject off his hands to screen him, and now as the Legislature has given its consent, many are very indifferent on the subject, and say if Maine is willing herself to surrender, why should we care?

A letter was sent from here by our Aacter. It is said that it states some facts which Mr. Agent cannot maintain, and it is believed that this letter is the key to the whole surrender. The Governor it seems, dare not let it see light. The truth no doubt is, that the President was determined to have the award adopted, and at the same time to avoid all respon- cient to convict him of such corrupt sibility. This was managed here between Preble and our Jackson members dent. Although "under the similitude thing of the letter. It is a precious the most startling character. We be loud and incessant, until it is produ- follows :really had a dream, "It was not ALL a public good requires that this letter should dream." In point of fact, we learn that be concealed from the people? Out Mr. Preble is actually a candidate for with it Mr. Governor, or the People

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The House of Representatives has Connecticut and Mr. Hunter of Rhode got fairly into the discussion of a bill, Island are also candidates for the office. to the fate of which a considerable class How much Mr. P's chances of success of citizens are looking with a great deal are to be enhanced by his share in pro- of interest. We allude to the bill to encuring the assent of our Legislature to large the Revolutionary Pension Systhe infamous surrender of a part of our | ten, so as to include a number of the survivors of the Revolutionary struggle, whose cases are not now embraced by ber your columns with trifling matter, it. The leading provisions of this bill nor would I be understood as placing are, first, That the surviving officers, much reliance on dreams—but a few non-commissioned officers, musicians, nights since, I had a most remarkable and privates who served in the war of one, which has made such an impres- the Revolution on the Continental ession on my mind ever since, connected tablishment, in the Militia, State troops as it is with the adjustment of a ques- or as Volunteers, and who continued tion of vital importance to the dignity therein at one or more terms of service, and honor of our State, that I shall con- for a period of nine months or more, shall sider it a great favor if you will give it a be entitled to receive, during his natural life, a pension, according to the provisions of the act of March 18th, 1818.— Secondly, that all persons as above described, who shall have served, as therein mentioned, for any term less than nine months, under one or more enlistments, and not less than six months,shall be entitled to receive a pension, according to the act, of 1818, in such proportion only as the term of his service bears to the term of nine months .-Thirdly, that each of the surviving officers, non-commissioned officers, must cians, and privates of the army of the Revolution, who shall have served in the Continental line, State troops, Volunteers, or Militia, at one or more terms a period of two years or more, during the war of the Revolution, shall be en titled to receive a pension equal to the amount of his full pay in the said line, according to his rank, but not to exceed in any case, the pay of a captain in said line. Fourthly, that the officers, noncommissioned officers, musicians, mariners or marines, who served in the naval service of the United States during the revolutionary war, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, in the same manuer, and subject to all the provisions in relation to the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the army.

These are the provisions of the bill, as reported by the committee on the subject, and as now under debate. An intention has been intimated in more than one quarter of the House, before the bill is finally acted upon, to propose amendments to it, which may change its shape. Among others, Mr. Wickliffe proposes to extend the provisions of the bill to the militia, as well as Regulars. who were in active service from the Treaty of Peace in 1783 to the Treaty of Greenville in 1794.

Nat. Intelligencer.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has adjourned, after passing a resolution declining to take any further measures about the disputed territory, and authorizing the Governor to act as he sees fit.

Distressing Fire—The dwelling house maturely boasts of a triumph. Hampshire, was destroyed by fire on daughters perished in the flames.

By a calculation it appears, that allowing 32 years for a generatiou, and reckoning 5,287 years from Adam to the present time, that 145 thousand millions of human beings existed on the earth since | surance. the system of the globe commenced.

has been. Although some branches of tablished law of price, supply, and de- bargain-that I immediately awoke, and whether alone or in company."

We would thank Gov. Smith to let us know what he means by telling Gov. Lincoln that he had the "ananim us opinion of our delegation in congress" in favor of the course pursued by his party on the boundary question, and at the same time stating that that opinion was contained in private letters which he could not communicate without the permision of the writers?-What does the man mean? Does he not include Mr. Evans in the delegation from this State-We are fully authorized to say that Mi. E. has not the slightest objection to the publication of his letter. Let the Governor publish that if he dares—and we will then see whether our delegation were quite as unanimous as he represents them in favor of surrendering a portion of our state with its inhabitants to John Bull. We should like to put his veracity to the test.

We have the best authority for saying that our Senators in Congress were not even consulted on the subject.

Hallowell Advocate.

Our Washington correspondent informs us, that Mr. Evans proposed a resolution (which has passed) inquiring into the conduct of the Collector of Wiscasset. He also thinks that the evidence submitted, if not rebutted, is amply suffiand flagitious practices as will inevitably lead to his removal from office.

Adv'r.

\$ 50,400 07

The State tax for the present year is apportioned to the several counties as

York,	6.530 29
Cumberland,	10,807 58
Lincoln,	6,670 34
Hancock,	2,725 75
Washington,	2,496 43
Kennebec,	7,529 38
Oxford,	3,916 45
Penobscot,	3,313 46
Somerset,	3,424.15
Waldo,	2,986 23
	1

The editor of the Jeffersonian cannot see any thing wrong in arresting printers and taking them before a legislative committee to inform on their correspondents. It is not to be expected that he can see any thing wrong in the "powers that be," while they allow him three spoons, all a going at once in the "treasury pap." He is clerk of the House, postmaster and Register of Probate. Two spoons were not enough -and so a very worthy man was remoyed from the office of Register of Probate to give him another. With such feeding, we apprehend the Jackson editors will get PURSY. We expect to see the editorials of the Jeffersonian now contain the word federal three time inevery line.

Kennebec Jour:

The Sandy River Yeoman, published: at Farmington, which was started several months since as a neutral paper sofar as politics were regarded, has latelyrun up the party flag. We care not a fig which side an editor joins, nor would we give a straw to choose which of the men, Jackson or Clay, should fill the Presidential chair; but from our very hearts we despise the principle (if principle it be) that actuates an editor to cheat his subscribers by sending them a party paper, after he has solicited their subscription to a neutral one: He not only cheats but insults them by so doing. Why, Mr. Dunn, suppose you were to agree with a tailor for a black coat, and he should send you a green one?-Should you consider yourself under obligation to receive it? Surely not .--Nor will your subscribers feel bound to take your paper. They subscribed for a neutral paper, and you are bound, as a man of honor, to send them such an one, or none at all. Wonder what our subscribers would think, if we should make a masonic press of ours, and continue to send it to them?

Maine Free Press.

More Victories .- In Durham, James Strout, The Jackson Representative who voted to sell the territory, was ousted from the office of Selectman, and a National Republican Town Clerk elect ed in opposition to Allen H. Cobb, of the Council, by a vote of 96 to 51. Last fall Gov. Smith had 102 votes to 51.

It is mentioned that in Clinton, China, Edgecomb, and Boothbay, the Republican party has triumphed in the town elections. We are informed that in Wilton, which we alluded to some weeks since, the election did not turn on political questions. The same was the case in Gardiner, where the Age pre-

Hallowel Adv.

FIRE.—The elegant mansion of Gen. Morgan Lewis, at Staatsburg, N. Y. was entirely consumed by fire on Thursday night last, with all its contents. The amount of the loss, it is said, will exceed \$25,000, upon which there was no in-

In the State of New York, there are Fix your character, and keep it; - 258 newspapers, 64 of which are prints ed in the city.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 10. "Hang out your banner on the outward wall."

## FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN SERGEANT.

YOUNG MEN'S CONTENTION

The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN YOUNG MEN of Oxford Congressional District. | honorable station. Thus we see for office, in are requested to assemble in Convention | 1829 his tune was Adams and Clay, in 1832 at the Inn of Joshua Smith Esq. in Nor- | "Haif to the chief whe in triumph advances," way Village on Saturday the fourteenth | and that for this he will sacrifice our territory instant, at one o'clock, P. M. for the and people. Yours in haste, purpose of choosing two Delegates, to meet in the Convention of National Republican Young Men of the United States, which is to be holden at Washington City on the first Monday of May foster Great Britain, and by so doing injure next.

ICHAROD BARTLETT, ) County ASA BARTON, Committee Lina F. Real. Oxford County, April 2d. 1832

Georgia.—By the last accounts from Georgia gia we learn that that State is determined no to submit to the decision of the Supreme Court in relation to the case of the imprisened missignaries; and it is not probable that the Pre sident will enforce a compliance of this decision. He loves office too well to run the risk of loosing the vote of Georgia at the next Fresi dential election. The editors of most of the Jackson papers in this and other States denounce the decision of S. Court, and justify Georgia in her present course of opposition to cle lately copied from the Samerset Journal .it. They do not like any thing that comes in collision with Gen. Jackson's measures. They must support him and his acts right or wrong, and if they do not succeed in placing him at the head of the nation another term, it is "a gone case" with them, and they know it .-They would fain make the people believe that jured or destroyed by foreign competition.". the S. Court is an aristocratical tribunal and that its decisions are anti-republican and contrary to the spirit of the Constitution! They voted against it, virtually saying let the Amer- York, from the Select Committee on look well in preaching about the Constitution, ican interest be disregarded. we will crush it Coins, made a report accompanied by a when it has been so often trampled upon by the President, and which they now wish to nullify. When Gen. Jackson abides strictly by the spirit and letter of the Constitution in all his acts, then may his partisans preach about the ob- be made to believe that it is not necessary to servance of it.

REUEL WILLIAMS.

Mr. Editor-I have long watched the po litical course of this DISTINGUISHED man, this pink of consistency, this prodigy of REPUBLI-CANISM, and confess that I have never looked upon the political course of any man which has excited in me a deeper feeling of disgust and abhorrence than has that of the individual whose name heads this article. What. Mr. Editor, has it been but a series of inconsistencies? What has it evinced but a total disregard of principles and professions, a reckless struggle for office, power and patronage, cacrificing character, professions and assurances to the surine of an inordinate ambition? For proof of this gentleman's reasonable consistency, I will give you his words in 1829 and in ing the street clear of cattle?

In 1829, in a circular addressed to the electors of Maine, he with a few other old Repubricans, holds the following language-On the ings, and the reading metter highly interesting. Presidential question "we espoused the cause of Mr. Adams, giving to it, on all occasions, our cordial support, and we have not yet ceased to regret that a majority of the nation elevated Gen. Jackson to the Presidency. In preferring Mr Adams to Gen. Jackson we were influenced by the conviction that the former possessed the necessary qualifications for discharging the important duties of President while the latter had little to recommend him except his military achievements." In 1832, in the resolutions of the Jackson Convention, he (with others) says, "Confidence and gratitude are due to him (Andrew Jackson) who "having filled the measure of his country's glory," is now exerting all the energies of his mind to promote its honor and prosperity, and we will support him for re-election to the Presidency of the U. States."

But when did this pure patriot, this man that cholds no office and expects none," "cease to regret the election of Gen. Jackson?" Not until he found that he could obtain no office from the friends of Mr. Adams, not until he endeavored to ride into power upon the strength of professions of real friendship to that gentleman and his supporters, and foundered. When he found his integrity and sincerity distrusted by the Republicans of Kennebec, then and not till then, did he join the Jackson ranks, hoist the standard of the hero, and yow to support him for re-election.

In fine, Mr. Editor, it appears to me that it has been the determination of this man throughout his political course, to fall in with and support any party from which, he has seen a prospact of obtaining the darling object of his soul, office. Hence his great endeavors, previous to the Congressional election in Kennebec, in the summer of 29, to convince the people that he was a warm and devoted friend of Mr. Adams and a sincere opposer of Gen. Jackson. All this is well known. Mr. Winter of Bath has told a story of his being favorable, at that time, to the election of Mr. Hunton, and a gentleman in Waterville might, if he was disposed, read a letter written by one of Mr. W's special friends in Augusta, a few days prior to his election, assuring him in the most unequivocal terms of Mr. William's opposition to the administration, &c. &c. and even promising him a \$100 if Mr. W. ever proved to be a Jackson- as. Apprentices to the Millinery and man Hence his "whole hog" course in the present Legislature, going far as him that goes

farthest in sa, p at i the "powers that bo," tuding every occasion to convince Jacksonmen of his genuine Resentation, attending caucuses and conventions, and swallowing down every thing, Bank resolutions, Anti-Tariti resulations, etc. etc. taking the lead in 'akspond ing to the call of President" to author ize the State to sell 2000000 of acres of land and 2400 of its citizens to the U. S., should they wish to buy to give to the British, for forsooth. there will soon be a vacatey in the U.S. Sondo ned it is miderate of that his aspiring eye has long been directed towards that high and

March 10, 1822. MARCUS.

Mr. Goodsow-Do our Jackson men know or realize that by their acts they encourage and their own country? What greater blessing can we enjoy, as a nation, than to be independent of all others for the necessaries and com forts of life; but this is not the dietrine of the present administration; by their measures they to the State of Louisiana for the purposay we care not for our neighbor and townsman, we will support British manufactures in preference to American. But sir, I cannot believe that as citizens and neighbors they really intend to destroy the privilege of our own me- | Public Lands, reported a bill to estabchanics and build up those of a foreign nation; lish a Surveyor General's Office in the 'tis more out of respect to the party with which | States of Illinois, Indiania and Missouri they are associated that they allow thomselves to be duped in this way.

I am led to these remarks by seeing an arti-When the Senate of this State were about to pass resolutions instructing our delegation in Congress to oppose the Tariff, Mr. Boutelle moved to add the following:-

"Resolved, That it is expedient by wise laws to protect the great interest of Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures, from being

mendment? Every Jackson member present for other purposes. Mr. White of New by encouraging foreign competition. Can the bill concerning the gold coins of the U. intelligent Farmers and Mechanics of the States. Three thousand extra copies of County of Oxford swallow such a doctrine as is inculcated by such a procedure? Can they ten, directed to be printed. Mr. White in my knowledge. JAMES GOODWIN. protect the American in preference to freign bill regulating the value of certain forinterest, I believe not Put the question direct to them without any garbling and every man of both parties will answer in theor of protecting the productions of his own country -Why then send such men to our Legislature as composed the majority of our Senate the present year If we can judge of men's objects and intentions by their actions, I for one must be led to believe they are intimately connected with, if not already members of the "British A MECHANIC.

MR. Goodnow-I would inquire why it is that our Surveyors of highways are not more faithful in performing the duties voted upon them at our last town meeting-that of keep-

Inquisitor.

THE LADY'S BOOK for Merch is received. ] is as usual embellished with handsome engrav.

ETSYLVESTER'S REPORTER-Why does not the Editor forward this paper according to a graement?

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"I. N." is received and will appear soon .-Job Downing" is informed that his letter to his brother Capt. Jack Downing is too, unininteligible for our understanding.

Connecticut Election -There was an unusually full vote in this place (says the Newhaven Journal)—the open and secret Jackson parties having made great exertions—but the result of the first ballot was a triumphant declaration of publie sentiment in favor of Henry Clay.

New Hampshire. - The election in N. Hampshire has resulted in the choice of Gov. Dinsmore for a second term, by a larger majority than last year, though the aggregate number of votes is much Rich. smaller.

The story current a few days since that the spasmodic Cholera was at Topsham, proves to be a false alarm; but it gave rise to the following original anec-

When the report reached Brunswick College, that the Cholera was in Topsham, a student in the Freshman class observed that he knew "the Cholera would get here, but he hoped he should be a Senior when it arrived, as he understood it only attacked the lower classes."

Fire. Messrs Kinsley and Lows's Starch Manufactory at Cambridgeport, Mass. was destroyed on Thursday evening by fire. Damage estimated at \$4

The Waldo Bank has gone into operation in Beltast—capital \$50,000— Ralph C. Johnson President, Hiram O. tailing Alden Cashier.

NATANTED immediately, by Mrs. W H.W. Goodnow, 2 young LADIES. Manqua-Making business. Norway, April 2.

IN SENATE.

Monday, March 19. Mr. Dickerson, from the Committee on Manufactures, made an unfavorable report on the subject of the reduction of duty on Alum Salt. Mr. Bibb con-

TUESDAY, March 20.

Mr. Hendricks introduced a bill making an appropriation to improve the navigation of the Wabash and for a survey of the Kaskaskia, and White river. Mr. Benton introduced a bill granting to the State of Missouri 500,000 acres of land, to be applied to purposes of Internal Improvement.

The bill authorizing the Government of Arkansas to lease the Salt Springs in said Territory, and several private bills, were passed.

WEDNESDAY, March 21. Mr. Waggaman submitted a resolution proposing an inquiry into the expediency of granting 500,000 acres of land ses of internal improvement.

IN THE HOUSE.

FRIDAY, March 16. Mr. Duncan, from the Committee on and in the Territories of Arkansas and Michigan.

SATURDAY, March 17. Mr. Bell, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported bills authorizing the appointment of an Agent to reside among the Choctaw Indians, west of the river Mississippi, in pursuance of the treaty of 1830-in addition to the several acts regulating the intercourse [From an experienced Physician at Thomwith the Indian tribes—and to provide for the appointment of three Commis-But what was the result on adopting this a- sioners to treat with the Indians, and the report, were, on motion of Mr. Patfrom the same Committee, reported a eign silver coins within the United

> Monday, March 19. presented and referred. The bills ma time and passed.

THURSDAY, March 20. Mr. Wilde submitted a resolution for an inquiry into certain facts connected with an increase of the specie circulation of the country The bill in addition to an act for the relief of the insolvent debtors of the United States, was taken up and debated at length, and after some material amendment, was ordered to be engrossed for a third read-

WEDNESDAY, March 21. Mr. Adams, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a bill for the prevention of frauds upon the revenue.-Mr. Adams stated the reasons which the request, made on a former day, to be excused from serving on the Committee of Manufactures, for the remainder of the session.

MARRIEB.

In Paris, Dr. Joseph N. Pidgin to Miss Diantha J. A. Rawson. In Shelburn, N. H. March, 21st, by Bar-ker Burbank Esq. Oliver B. Howe M. D. formerly of Rumford, Me. to Miss Esther C. Burbank of Shelburn.

In Greenwood, Mr. Ira Howe to Miss Debo rah Morgan.

DIED.

In this town, 2d inst. of the Scarlet Fever, the proprietors, John B. Sears, Thom-Eunace A. daughter of Benj. Herring, Jr aged 4 years and 5 months. On the 1st inst. of the

In Oxford, 18th ult., Sewell Wright, aged 18 -on the 25th, Miss Eliza Staples, daughter of Mr. Andrew Staples, aged 21. In Buckfield, Mr. Ebenezer H. Smith, for

merly of Portland. In Paris five children of Mr. John Gray, J: In Oxford, Jan. 20, 1832, Francis Augustus, son of Robert Hilborn 3d, aged 4 years and 10 months.

## SEEDWHEAT.

W. B. NORTON,

TAS for sale at his Store in Oxford, 40 bushels of the TEA WHEAT, the seed of which was imported from the British Provinces, in the year 1830. This Wheat has had the preference of any other now in market, as it has not hitherto been injured either by the Hessian Fly; rust, or mildew. The above is entirely free from any other grain. Price \$ 1,50.

Also, as above, four hdds. Prime re-

Molasses. March 19th, 1832. 40tf

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office in Norway, April 1, 1832. Wm. E. Goodnow-Josiah J. McIntire. WM. REED, P. M.

Prime Bargains! Less than Cost!!!

RE just received from the late Austion fol-Mr. C. J. Stone's stock,) among which are blk. Worsten Hose at 17 cts; SLATE do! at 21 cts; red Memno Snawls \$4.50; super civilized society, CONSEMPTION col'd GEO DE NAPS 50; stout India Lusteings 58 cts; blk Twil'n Silks 58 cts; corded Cam-Clay's resolution on the subject of the Turkes, (patch col's) 1s; Lace Quillings. Aso, or is easily overcome in its caree beap; white Marseilles Counterpanes \$1,50. In addition to the above, are rich wa-

Many of the above Gords are offered at less than cost at Auction in N. w York, and afford an opportunity for those wind want to at any other store in the-CITY!

WM. D. LITTLE. Portland, March 27.

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDI-CINE.

Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort, for the cure of Consumptions, Coughs and Colds.

THE discovery of this inestimable Balsamic Syrup was the result of cover the causes and cure of those formidable diseases, which prey upon the organs of the chest, viz: Consumption, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, and every species of oppression of the Lungs. In all cases where this Medicine has been duly administered, its astonishing efficacy over every article heretofore offered to the same purpose, has been invariably manifested, convincing the most incredulous that Consumption is not incurable. if attended to in season.

CERTIFICATES.

aston.

I do hereby certify, that I have this day examined the composition of a Medicine prepared by John B. Sears of this town, which he calls Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort, for the cure of consumptions, coughs, Colds &c. and in my opinion it is superior to any Cough Drops that have come with-April 2d, 1831.

From an eminent elderly and distinguish ed Physician of Bucksport.

This may certify, that I have ascertained the ingredients in a medicine pre-Various petitions and memorials were pared by Mr. John Sears, which he calls Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 king appropriations for the military ser- Liverwort. The composition is made pills, with directions. vice and for the support of government of such articles as have a tendency to ofor the year 1832, together with a large pen the pores and allay irritation; connumber of private bills were read a third sequently is good in common cough, and will generally afford relief in a confirmed consumption.

JOTHAM MOULTON, M. D.

NEW CASE. April to the first of December 1831, I was afflicted with a cough, and from a-November, my cough was constant and very hard. I had become much emaciated, and was unable to go out of my room for two months. About the middle of November I commenced taking the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort, prepared by John and when I had taken three and a my cough. I am persuaded from the effect that these drops had upon me, that it must be a valuable medicine to any one whose lungs are in any way affected. I have a child about 18 months old that was afflicted with a lung complaint for several montles, so severe that I had very little hopes of thy habits, and restore to the pullid his recovery; he has taken of the above countenance, the natural glow of medicine constantly for about four weeks, and to all appearance is entirely ruied, and has gained strength and flesh ZIMRI HEYWOOD. The above medicine is for sale by

aston, and Robinson Page and Co. Hal-Conker-rash, Hiram aged 4 years, and on the lowell; and by their Agents, viz;—Coe 2d, Nathan, aged 3 months, only sons of Eben. & Son, Portland; H. M. Prescott, lowell; and by their Agents, viz; -Coe Brunswick; J. Bowman, Gardiner; A. Wall and F. Scammon, Hallowell ;-Tappen & Mann, Augusta; S. Plaisted Waterville; J. Perham, Wilton; B. F. Eastman, Strong; C. Church Jr. Philips; Dr. W. Bridgham Jr., Buckfield; S. Chandler, Winthrop; C. H. Lombard, Readfield; H. W. Owen, Wayne -J. R. Abbot & Co. Vassalborough; ins, Mill River, Thomaston; John Fisk Hope; Thomas Hodgman, Warren; Charles Lowell, Ellsworth; — Turner, Whitefield; -- Haskell, Jefferson; Zimri Heywood, Albion; ASA BARTON, Norway. eoply43. Price 37 1-2 cents.

MISS B. HUMPERBEY ROPOSES to commence a school in Norway-Village, for the instruction of Young Ladies and Misses, in the solid and ornamental branches of Education, on Monday, the 30th inst. Terms-from \$1,50 to \$2 per quar-

Norway-Village, April 3, 1831.

MATANTED. in payment for the Observer all kinds of Produce. Also-WOOD and BARK.

Consumption!

Asthma! and Catarrh; N that long train of diseases which seem to grow with the growth of

rakes the lead in its relentless inrodust lier structs. It is only when neglecte ter'd and four'd Silks, 67 cts; Beltings, 6 & ed that it arrive at the lefflie materies of the Litterian 50 cts; super German Blk. Cloths \$500 to 3,50; elegant Scarlet Merino Shawls, we also border, \$9, 10 and 11; white and col'd Flannels, &c. &c. ner of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION .-Improper neglect in the timely obtain more for their money than can be had administration of simple and saletary remedies, is sure to be reproved by a dreadful succession of consumytive symptoms: oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; ulcerated lungs and hectic fever :--SEAR'S Genuine Vegetable shrivelled extremities, and general cmaciation of the whole body: prostration of stength: flushing cheeks; swollen feet and legs: and at last, in full possession of the mental faculties and while hope still whispers her flatsome years' close study in order to dis- tering tale-cold extremitics, and a

> premature death. For the various stages of this complaint, one of the most approved remdies ever yet discovered is

> Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills. This exceedingly powerful, and yet equally safe and innocent perparation, has effected thorough and rapid cures upon patients supposed to have been far advanced in a confirmed Consumption, and who have exhibited the appearances which usually indicate a fatal termination of the disor-

> As the Pills require in ordinary cases no confinement, they may be administered with confidence and safety to all ages and classes of people. Unexampled success has hitherto attended their administration in a great variety of cases: and the Proprietor can refer to a multitude, which testify to their efficacy in reviving the emaciated victim from the bed of disease, and restoring him to blessings of accustomed health and activity:

Price \$1 for whole boxes of 30

Debilitated Females.

THE complaints peculiar to the female part of the community, have been long successfully treated by the administration of the Aromatic I hereby certify that from the first of Pills, originally prescribed and compounded by Dr. RELFE. They cleanse the blood from those disorders of the bout the middle of July to the middle of female constitution, for which the Pills are an effectual specific; they restore a free circulation, reform the irregular operations of the sanguiferous system, and rectify the disordered habits. The proprietor's confidence in the superior excellence of this c-Sears. I was relieved immediately qually innocent and powerful preparation, is founded on the most decisive would induce him to decline pressing half bottles I was entirely cured of testimony from many restored patients. He can assure this portion of the public, that when

> Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Pills for Females, are regularly taken according to the directions accompanying them, they revive and establish the desired Lealhealth and good spirits.

Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy when they must not be taken :neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive hat its .--They may be used successfully by either men or women in all Hypochordriac, Hysteric or Vapourish disorders. in all cases of this description, the Pills purify, invigorate, and revive the disordered system.

Price \$1,50 a box.

\*\_\* None genuine unless signed on the tu'side printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor. 1. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. Conway. For sale with all the other "Conuay Medicine," at his Counting Room, Dr. Jacob Patch Camden; Benjamin No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, Noyes, Linconville corner; Oliver Rob- corner of Court and Hanover streets. near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines. Large discount to those who buy to sell

Norway Village, Ang. 31 9

如30京10日西瓜。

MRS. H. W. GOODNEW-AS on hand and for sale a good as-

Vonnets, Calashts, Tuç= vans, Caps, &c. &c suitable for the present and approaching

ALSO. BAND-BOXES. Norway Village, March 19.

season.

ANTED, in payment for the Ox-ford Observer, 100 lbs. Tallew.

From the Georgian.

"POLAND LOST." Devoted Poland! art thou then The destined land of tyranny; O! are those hands enslaved again, That grasped the sword for liberty?

Thy sons have bled as men should bleed, When Freedom calls them forth for war; They fought, as those who know the deed Was worth their striving, dying for.

But ail was vain—the tyrant still Holds his accursed, rathless sway: No more is seen upon the hill, Thine armour flashing in the day.

Thy banners on the earth lies torn-Thy shouts of victory cease to rise-Thy hopes once bright are now forlorn, And freedom from the weeping flies.

Thy children grow; but grow in chains-Thy fetter'd sires mourn and die-Thy warriors' blood the valley stains, And echo mocks thy maiden's cry.

Methinks the angels did behold,

Oh! has thy sun forever set,

With trembling sight thy coming doom; And with their wings their eyes enfold, Rather than see thee in thy gloom. Land of the brave but not the free,-

Gleams there no star of hope for thee, Lives there no strength to save thee yet? Land of the brave—but not the free— Tears cannot make thy laurels bloom; Page upon page may tell of thee,-

But never can remove thy doom.

CAPT. JACK DOWNING.

caucus, for they would'nt let me go right one of the first he would send for. talk to 'em there, because I was only a and not knowing what to do. I have most delicate constitutions. lobby member. But jest let them know written to the President and hope to it, lobby members can do as much as hear from him soon. If the land is to any of 'em on sich kind of business as go, I want to know it in season to get this. I laid it down to 'em in the cau- off before its all over; for I'll be hangcus as well as I could. I asked 'em if ed if ever I'll belong to the British. they did nt think I should look like a pretty fool, after marching my company down there and standing ready all winter to flog the whole British nation the much pay for it as we could.

to see how much it would come to, for I thousand beings live in a condition, in this County for selling the above used to explier to the rule of three when which any change in affairs may improve, valuable medicines, and as their reputa-I went to school, but I found it would and which no circumstances can render tion is now well established, he finds it come to a pretty round sum. There physically worse? was in the first place about two millions of acres of land. This considerin the timber there was on it, would certainly prevail in Egypt, but is supposed to be worth a dollar an acre, and that would have destroyed 150,000 people! Per- which he will warrant to be genuine al be two millions of dollars. Then there sons apparantly in the full vigor of ways on hand, which he is authorized to was two or three thousand inhabitants, health, being attacked, were dead in an | sell at the proprietors prices. say twenty-five hundred; we must be hour, after sufferings of the most terrific paid for them too, and how much are character. Out of five hundred men on they worth? I've read in the newspa- | board one of the frigates at Alexandria, pers that black slaves at the South sell | 350 died in 24 hours after the appearfor three or four hundred dollars apiece. ance of the disease! The belief of the I should think then that while ones Musselmen in the doctrine of predesought to fetch eight hundred. This ac- tination, is very favorable to the progcording to the rule of three would be ress of the cholera. two hundred thousand dollars. Then there's the pretty little town of Madawaska that our legislature made last win- rey & Lea have in press a new Sketch ter, already cut and dried with town offi- Book, by Washington Irving. The where he will build all kinds of COTcers all chosen, and every thing ready work is called "The Alhambra;" the TON and WOOLLEN MACHINERY for the British to use without any more scene of it is Spain, and it contains a |-all kinds of Ison Work turned, drilfrouble. We ought to have pay for this short account of the author's travels in led and finished with neatness and destoo, and I should think it was worth ten Granada, and some of the legends of patch-Surgeon's Instruments made and thousand dollars.

And then the town of Madawaska has chosen Mr. Lizote to be a representative in the Legislature, and as the British can take him right into Parliament without choosing him over again, they ought to dent by districts. A law was also passed and warranted to be first rate. pay us for that too. Now I have read in the newspapers that it sometimes costs in England two hundred thousand dollars to choose a representative to Parliament, reckoning all the grog they drink and all the money they pay for votes .-But I would'nt be screwing about it, so I put Mr. Lizete down at one hundred thousand doflars. And theu I footed it up and found it to be,

For land, including timber, two \$2,000,000 millions of dollars, For inhabitants, including women and children, two hundred

200,000

thousand dollars. For the town of Madawaska, officers and all, ten thousand dolls. For Mr. Lizote, already to go to Parliament, one hundred thousand dollars,

This was a pretty round sum, and I began to think, come to divide it out, it would be a slice a piece worth having; especially if we did nt give the Feds any of it, and I supposed we should'ut, as there was'nt any of 'em there in the

caucus to help see about it. "In this view of the subject" I almost made up my mind that we ought to be patriotic enough to give it up, and help the general government out of the hobble they had got into. And I was jest a going to get up and make a speech and tions. tell 'em-so, when Mr. McCrate of Nobleborough, and Capt. Smith of Westbrook, 2 of the best fellows in our party, came along and see what I was figuring about, and says they, Capt. Downing, are you going to sell your country? In a minute I felt something rise up in my throat that felt as big as an ox voke .-As soon as I got so as I could speak, says I, NO, never, while my name is Jack Downing or my old rifle can carry a bullet. They declared too, that they would'nt sell out to the general government, nor the British, nor nobody else. And we stock it out most of the evening, till we found out how it was going, and then we cleared out, and as soon as the matter was fairly settled, I started off for Madawaska; for I was afraid if my company should hear of it before I got there, it would make a blow up among 'em, and I should have to court martial 'em.

When I first told 'em how the jig was up with us, that the British were going to have the land, without any fighting about it, I never see fellows so mad before in my life, unless it was Maj. Ea-Madawaska, State of Maine, or else ton at Washington, when he sot out to and other Cutaneous disorders of the that shall be free from Party Politics, and Great Britain, I dont know which, flog Mr. Ingham. They said if they skin. It has been tried in numerous March 12, 1832. To the Editor of the could only have had one good battle, cases, and has never failed of effecting one with the above title, provided a sufficient itself of its viscous, acrid humours, with Portland Courier; This with care and they would'nt care a snap about it, but a complete cure, even in the most obsti- number of subscribers can be obtained to warto be played tom fool with in this way nate cases. My dear old friend, I cleared out from they would nt bear it. They were so PHILADELPHIA OPODELDOC. Augusta in such a kind of a whirlwind, mad, they hopped right up and down, that I had nt time to write you a single and declared they never would go back word before I left. And I feel so kind till they had been over to Frederickton of crazy now, I don't hardly know which and pulled the jail down, or thrashed end I stand upon. I've had a good ma- some of the New Brunswick boys. But ny head flaws and worriments in my life after a while I pacified 'em by telling time, and been in a great many hobbles, em if we did'nt get a chance to fight but I never in all my born days met with here, I rather tho't we might away off any thing that puzzled me quite so bad, to Georgia, for there was something of as this ere selling out down here. I fit a bobbery kicking up, and if the Presi- | WIS Ointment needs only to be uin the Legislature as long as fighting dent should want troops to go on there, | \_ sed to be admired, as it cures a

Your distrest friend, Capt. JACK DOWNING.

Poverty and Misery in Paris .. - One moment any of 'em stept a foot on to can hardly credit the fact, that extensive without flogging a single son of a gun of of the eighth arrondissement of that city incredulous. em. But they said it was no use, it has published an appeal to the generosi- JEWETT'S VEGET. 1BLE BITcould'nt be helped: Mr. Netherlands ty and humanity of his fellow citizens, in had given the land away to the British. which he says there are in this arroudisand the President had agreed to do jest sement alone, twenty-four thou: and as Mr. Netherlands had said about it, workmen without bread, without vestand all we could do now was to get as ments, and without straw to lie upon.' Can we wonder at the revolutionary dis- side, lame back, &c. So I set down and figured it up a little position of the people, when so many

New Work from Irving-Messrs. Ca- as an Iron Machinist at that vicinity.

Among the bills passed during the late was one to regulate the mode of choosing electors of President and Vice Presiauthorizing a subscription, on account of the Baltimore and Washington Rail Immediately, 12 or 15 cords of WOOD Road, to the amount of \$800,-000.

The Jackson members of Representatives of Maine, who refused to vote for resolutions to sell their country in SE-CRET SESSION, are Timothy Shaw Jonathan Smith, Thomas Cunningham, jr. John D. McCrate, Heard Lord, Rufus K. Lane, Seth Emerson, Wm. F. Gallison, Jacob Ludden, Ezekiel Porter, James Pattern, Thomos Sawyer, jr. - Keenebec

Journal.The most novel mode, which has fal-10,000 len under our observation, of noticing Washington's birth-day, was a party of young ladies, who passed a resolution to wear fifteen days, a cockade on their Book and Job Brinting Also, Cheese, and most all kinds of \$2,310,000 night caps.—Adv'r.

SEMIOTORIA.

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS. WA7 HICH has been used with the most complete success, for the cure of this very afflicting, and distress ing complaint for fifteen years past, in almost all parts of the United States .-Numerous and highly respectable certiticates of the efficacy of this invaluable remedy, accompany each bill of direc-

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM.

THIS Medicine stands unrivalled, by L all others, for the cures of Consumptive and Pulmonary Complaints. There is not a town in this State, and perhaps a single neighborhood, where, its beneficial effects has not been experienced—and its increasing demand ful-NOSTRUMS of the day; but is a medicine man of eminence, and one who had made Pulmonary complaints his chief study. And it is not derogating from the merit of any of the profession, by saying, that it surpasses every thing of the kind which has been introduced for to call. the cute of Consumption, Pleurisy, spitting of Blood, Coughs, shortness of Breath, and in short, all complaints of the Lungs.

LA GRANGE'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

HIS ointment is a safe, certain, and TNOWING well the desire of many of expeditious cure for the Salt Rheum

ness, Stiffness in the Joints and Limbs, the community; by endeavoring to prove that Swellings, &c., ever yet discovered.—) This Opodeldoc is warranted to possess double the strength of any other Liquid to show not only that the laborer is worthy of Opodeldoc, and comes at a low price. IMPERIAL ITCH OINTMENT

would do any good, that is I mean in the I was very sure my company would be troublesome disorder without any difficulty, change of apparal, &c., and may with a concise summary of every thing interinto the Legislature in the day time and | So here we are lying upon our arms, be applied with perfect safety to the

> JEWETT'S FEGETABLE PILLS,

OR Indigestion, Jaundice, and Liver complaints ;- Have been used for ten years past, and with the most happy effect. There has been no medicine introduced, that has been equal to it for these most distressing, & exeruciating disorders. They need only to be our land, if I should now have to march and almost unparalleled suffering exists tried, and all which has ever been said back again and give up the land and all in Paris; yet so true is it, that the Mayor in praise, will be verified to the most

TERS AND STUNICH PLASTERS,

RE among the most valuable prep-In arations for weakness, painin the

The subscriber is the only Agent necessary to caution the public to be on their guard, as counterfeits of all the a-EGYPT.—The cholera did not long bove have been offered for sale. The subscriber has a constant supply of those

> ASA BARTON, Agent. Norway, April 3, 1832. 3m42

## MOTICE.

Joseph C. Green

"STEEP FALLS," IN NORWAY. repaired—Guns repaired, &c. &c.

N. B. Iron Axles for Waggons and session of the Legislature of Maryland, Chaise turned for 37 1 2 cents a piece. WOOL CARDING MACHINES built at short notice, on reasonable terms

> in exchange for work or for FURNITURE. Norway, Nov. 24, 1831.

WANTED,

FOR SALE,



Terms liberal. Inquire of the WM. E. GOODNOW. subscriber. Norway, March 19.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE. country produce.

Goods. New Cheap for Cash!! -----

JERE. MITCHELL

AS just received a good assortment of Domestic and Foreign GOODS, among which, are Bombazetts Merinos, Circassians, Camblets, Camblet Plaid, Flanel, Padding, Buckram, Duck, Calicoes, Cambrics, Muslins, Bobinett Lace, Footing, Edging, Pearling, Piping, Gimp, Ticking, Crape, Brown Sheetings, do. Shirtings, bleach'd do., Bonnet SILKS Millinett, Battiste, Cane, Linen, Vestings, Coat Buttons, Vest do., Pearl do., Ribbons, Belt do., Tapes, Twist, Sewing Silks, Braid, Cord, Floss, Wound Wire, Hooks and Eyes, Pins, Kid Gloves, Silk do., Flag Silk Hdkfs., Imitation do., Fancy do., Cravats, Suspenders, Factory Ginghams, Umbrellas, Copperplate, Batting, Wicking, &c. &c.

ALSO, Y. H. Tea, Souchong do., Coffee, Chocolate Cinnamon, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Starch Loaf Sugar, Brown do., Tobacco, Rice, Rais ins, S. Soap, Corn Brooms, Fish, Glass, blown ly justifies all that has ever been said in Salt, Indigo, Nutmegs, Cloves, Bedcords, Paste its favor. It is not one of the common Blacking, Combs, Sal Nitre, Wafers, &c. &c. LIKEWISE,

that was prepared by a medical Gentle- Crockery & Glassware Drugs, Medicines, Se. Se. Se.

> As it is the intention of J. M. to sell exclu sively for Cash, persons wishing to purchase any articles in his line of business will do well

Norway Village, Dec. 22, 1831.

PROSPECTUS OF A PAPER TO BE PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN NORWAY, ME. TO BE ENTITLED THE

JOURNAL OF THE TIMES.

the People of this County for a paper rant the undertaking. In conducting a paper O'RE of the most invaluable Medi- vocate any one in particular. We would rain- vicious er be the bearer of the clive branch than the us all. undoubted, but neglected or forgotten truth,that the interest, the true interest of onr, is the interest of ALL; and chiefly would we endeaver his hire, but that it is for the interest of his em a fair remunerating price for his toil. We would claim for the children of industry, a perfeet equality of rights and privileges, with esting and worthy of record will be weekly furnished to our readers. The interests of Education, Science, Agriculture, and the Arts will be

> esting Family Newspaper. The Price Current of Country Produce in the Portland market will be published week-

> spared to make it what it aspires to be, an inter-

New-England.

TERMS .- The "Journal of The Times" will be printed on fine paper with fair type, at the date of the subscription.

Agents will be appointed in every town in the County to whom all subscribers to the paper can make payment in eash or country produce | ing cold, or attention to dress or diet, in scribers will receive a sixth copy gratis. No subscription received for a less term than

six mouths, and no paper discontinued until all Interest will be charged on all arrearages of

more than one year's standing. WM, E. GOODNOW. Editors in this State by inserting

the above will have the favor reciprocated at any time.

scriber has completed a new edition of his book of Specimens, with which his customers, and other Printers disposed to buy from him, may e supplied on application at his Foundry, Nos. 18 and 20 Augustus street, behind the City Hall He would remark, for the information of those who have not been in the habit of dealing with him, and because a different practice has been extensively introduced, that his book contains nothing but the actual productions of his own it wairy, and presents a true specimen of what wil se furnished to orders. The assortment is very complete, has been deliberately and carestyles adapted to different tastes and to the vathe Book, it contains of

ROMAN and ITALIC, 27 sizes, from twelve line Pica to Pearl.

line Columbian to Agate. SHADED, 13 sizes, Two-line Pica to Long

ITALIAN, 7 sizes, Seven-line Pica to Long

ANTIQUE, 17 sizes, Ten-line Pica to Non-BLACK, 12 sizes, Four-line Pica to Minion.

OPEN BLACK, 5 sizes, Four-line Pica to Great Primer SCRIPT, 2 sizes, Double Small Pica and Great Primer.

Besides Music, Back Slope, Ornamental Letters and Lottery Figures, Piece Fractions, Superiors, Astronomical and other Signs, Space Rules, Brass Rules, Ornamental Dashes, Long Braces, more than 200 kinds of Flowers, and 1000 Cuts and Ornaments for School Books, Newspapers, and Scientific works.

Orders for any of these, and also for Presses, Chases, Composing Sticks, Cases, Furniture, Printing Ink, or any thing required in the La six years old Printing business, will be executed on the most favorable terms, and with the utmost promptitude, a large stock of the Foundry articles being always on hand. GEORGE BRUCE. New York, January 28, 1832.

ANTED immediately, in payment for the Outgood WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS. BEANS, BUTTER, LARD, &c. &c

HEALTH S. CURED, BY THE USE OF THE HYGEIAN VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, LONDON;

Which have obtained the approlution and recommendation of some Thousands of Cures.

N CONSUMPTIONS, CHOLERA MOR-LEUS, INFLAMATIONS, internally or externally; Dyspersia, Fevers, Ague, Indigestion, B.i.Lious or Nervous AFFECTIONS, & all diseases of the LIV-ER: YELLOW FEVER, GOUT, RHEUMA-TISM, LUMBAGO, TIC DOLOREUX, ST. VITUS'S DANCE, EPILEPSY, APOPLEXY, PARALYSIS, PALSY, GREEN SICKNESS. and all obstructions to which the Female form is so distressingly liable, and which sends so many of this fairest portion of the creation, in Consumptions, to their untimely graves; SMALL POX, MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH, SCAR-LET FEVER, ASTIMA, JAUNDICE, GRA-VEL, STONE, & all URINARY OBSTRUC-TIONS; FISTULA, PILES, STRICTURES, RUPTURES, and SYPHILIS, in all its stages; CONSTIPATED BOWELS, WORMS, Scurvey, Itchings of the Skin,-King's Evil, and all Gutaneous Dis-ORDERS; in short, every Complaint to which the human frame is so direfully subject, under all their varied forms and names; as the HYGEIAN conviction is,that

MAN IS SUBJECT TO ONE ONLY REAL DISEASE THAT IS, TO THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD, from whence springs every Complaint

that can possibly assail his complicated frame; and that it is the perpetual strugtheir wish to have one that shall be useful in gle of this vital, pure stream of life, the every other respect, it is proprosed to publish gift of Almighty power, to disencumber which it has become commixed, through of this character, it will be our endeavor to a- the negligence of parents; the ignorance void the evil spirit of all party, rather than ad- or maltreatment of the Doctors; or the vocate any one in particular. We would rath- vicious, or gormandizing propensities of

This valuable Medicine, being composed only of vegetable matter, or medicinal herbs, and warranted, on oath, as containing not one particle of mercurial, mineral, or chemical substances, (all of player, as well as himself, that he should have which are uncongenial to the nature of man, and therefore destructive of the human frame) is found to be perfectly harmthose for whose profit they labor. A compre- less to the most tender age, or the weakhensive survey of our own and Foreign Affairs, est frame, under every stage of human suffering; the most pleasent and benign in its operation, and at the same time, the most certain in searching out the specially attended to. In fact no pains will be root of every complaint, however deep, and of performing a cure, that was ever offered to the world. This wonderful effect, too, is produced by the least posly. Also, a list of the broken Banks &c. in sible of all trouble to the patients, by merely swallowing a certain number of small pills, and being called a few ex-\$1 per annum if paid within three months—or tra times to the purposes of evacua-\$1,25 if payment be delayed six months from tion, with the least possible sensation of feeling, or pain, or exaustion of bodily strength, and without the fear of catch-Any person obtaining five responsible sub- any way different to their accustomed

habits. These pills cure in all cases, and can arrearages are paid, but at the option of the in no way be outdone. Experience,which is the touchstone of all human knowledge, has long borne testimony to the fact; and extensive use of them, has already verified its truth in this

These Medicines cure by purging, and yet the weak, the feeble, the in-RUCE'S NEW YORK TYPE FOUND- from, the nervous, the delicate, are in RY-Established in 1813-The sub- a few days strengthened by their opfirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in eration, because they clear the body of its had humors; they invariably too, procure a sound sleep. They are the safest and most efficatious Medicine to take to sea; preventing all scurvy, -costiveveness, &c.

The operation of this (in every case) mild medicine, which conveys in meciate conviction of its utility from the first dose, is as beneficial to the mind as to furly in twenty years brought to its present high the body; first calming, then curing all state of perfection, and embraces a variety of Mental derangements, Eccentricities, Nervous Affections, Irritabilities, and Rest-ESPECTFULLY informs the pubrious departments of printing Newspaper, Book
and Job, highly finished, and cast of the most
services ble metal. Not to notice the varieties which have heretefore not been properserviceable metal. Not to notice the varieties which have heretefore not been properwhich are distinguished by their numbers in | ly understood, as the Hygeists have found them all to proceed from acrimonious humors in the blood, and, huj-TWO-LINE and TITLE, 15 sizes, Two- pily for the present and future race of mankind, discovered a cheap and universe mode of purifying, curing, and prevent-

The being cured of any disease, infirmity or sore, is now no more a dubious or uncertain procedure-perseverancein the Vegetable Universal Medicines. will always restore nature to her due course. The literary and sedentary of both sexes, whose pursuits so much inpair the faculties, will find a sure remedy in the Universal Medicines for preserving the energy and sprightliness of the imagination, and improving their health; Old age will be attained by the use of them, and passed free from paire and infirmities.

These require none of the mysteries of other medicines. They only require to be persevered in with sufficiently large doses, and the patient will always con e off well;—when a disease is obstinate, patients do not take doses large enough.

\* For sale by the subscriber, who is the ony authorized Agent for this County, and ever: box sold by him is warranted to be direct from: London. Certificates of cures may be seen by ASA BARTON Norway Village, Sept. 26, 1831. 15.13

Total,